

**ASPIRIN FOR HEADACHE**

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

**Brings Out Her Talent.**

"I asked that beautiful show girl if she didn't hear the movies calling her." "And what did she reply?" "Being as sensible as she is beautiful, she said the only time her artistic temperament comes to the surface and makes her feel as if she could really act is when she is having a row with a floorwalker."

**ARMISTICE!**

Constipation, Headache, Colds, Biliousness, Surrender to "Cascarets"

Bring back peace! Enjoy life! Your system is filled with liver and bowel poison which keeps your skin sallow, your stomach upset, your head dull and aching. Your meals are turning into poison gases and acids. You can not feel right. Don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel splendid always by taking Cascarets occasionally. They act without gripping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or nasty, harsh Pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.—Adv.

**Certainly Not.**

"People become attached to a piece of furniture." "Quite so." "I've known families to cling to an old chair, a bed or something of the sort that had been handed down for generations." "That's not unusual." "But you never hear any loud lamentations when the old motor car is scrapped and replaced by the new one."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**SHE THOUGHT DRESS WOULD LOOK DYED**

But "Diamond Dyes" Turned Her Faded, Old, Shabby Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings—everything!

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

**Acquisition.**

"What makes you want so much money?" asked the amateur philosopher. "You haven't any real use for most of it."

"I dunno," answered Mr. Austin Stax. "I guess maybe it's the same thing that years ago made me want to come home with all the other boys' marbles in my pockets."

Children's handkerchiefs often look hopeless when they come to the laundry. Wash with good soap, rinse in water blueed with Red Cross Blue.

**His Mind Made Up.**

In Judge Thompson's court, a few days ago, some colored gentlemen were being questioned for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for jury service.

"I can't serve on dis jury, Judge—no, sub," said Clarence Green.

Judge—Why not, Clarence? Clarence—Well, sub, my mind's done made up—yes, sub—

Judge (sarcastically)—Is that so, Clarence? Since when has your mind been made up?

Clarence—Well, sub, Judge, you might say ever since the incipency of my information, sub; yes, sub.—New York Evening Post.

**"Cold in the Head"**

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

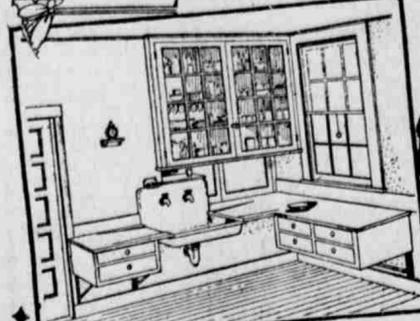
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

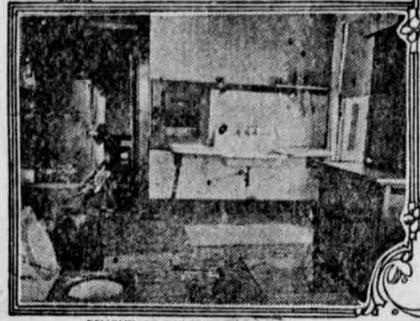
**Not Recognized.**

"What's to become of the social glass now?" "It will have to be cut glass soon."

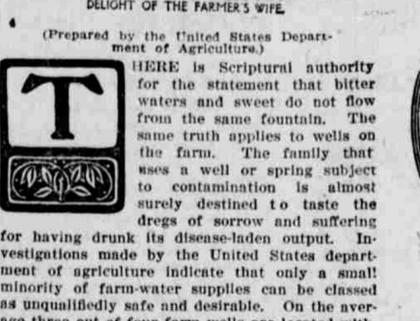
**Bitter Waters and Sweet: Farm Water Systems**



KITCHEN WITH MODERN WATER SYSTEM.



MODEL BATH ROOM.



DELIGHT OF THE FARMER'S WIFE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

HERE is Scriptural authority for the statement that bitter waters and sweet do not flow from the same fountain. The same truth applies to wells on the farm. The family that uses a well or spring subject to contamination is almost surely destined to taste the dregs of sorrow and suffering for having drunk its disease-laden output. Investigations made by the United States department of agriculture indicate that only a small minority of farm-water supplies can be classed as unqualifiedly safe and desirable. On the average three out of four farm wells are located within 75 feet of a back door of the house and in the direction of the barnyard.

That convenience and first cost, not safety, have been the deciding factors in such cases is made evident by the nearness of barnyards, pig pens, pastures, fertilized fields, sink drains, privies, cesspools, and areas rendered insanitary by chickens, slops, and other filth. Too frequently the seepage from these and other sources, after joining the ground water, moves to wells and springs, impairing the water supply by impurity, and may be grossly poisonous.

**Sewage Disposal.**

Popular indifference to the effective disposal of sewage has existed so long and so universally that only within comparatively recent years has it been realized that this waste product of human life is poisonous and must be kept from the food and drink of man. From the specific germs or poison that may be carried in sewage at any time there may result typhoid fever, tuberculosis, hookworm disease, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, or other ailments, and it is not improbable that certain obscure maladies may be traced eventually to the poisonous effects of drainage from human waste. The poison is invisible to the naked eye, and it may be carried by many agencies, by devious routes, and be unsuspectingly received into the human body. Typhoid fever is peculiarly a rural disease, and many instances clearly indicate serious neglect of responsibility with regard to sanitation by people who live in the country.

Not to dispose of sewage promptly invites nuisance, but not to dispose of sewage cleanly and completely invites disease. It is not enough that human filth is taken 50, 75, 100, or 150 feet away from a well or spring, or that it is taken merely to lower ground. Given loose or open subsoil, sandy ledge, or long-continued pollution of one plot of ground, the zone of contamination is likely to extend and readily may reach quite distant wells, especially at such times as well waters are lowered by drought or heavy pumping. Whatever the system of sewage disposal, it should be entirely and widely separated from the water supply, and, if possible, the surface of the sewage in any leaky privy, vault or cesspool should be lower than the lowest water in any nearby well. The United States department of agriculture has prepared bulletin No. 712, from its 1916 Yearbook, entitled "Sewage Disposal on the Farm," which gives details regarding various types of outhouses, suggestions regarding plumbing, cesspools, septic tanks, and related subjects. This pamphlet will be mailed free on request.

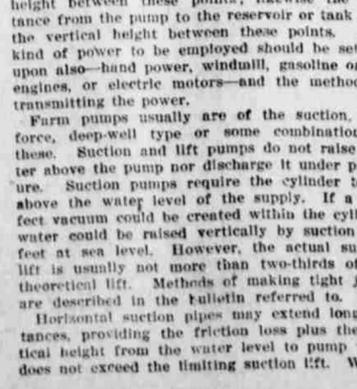
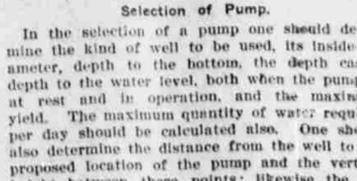
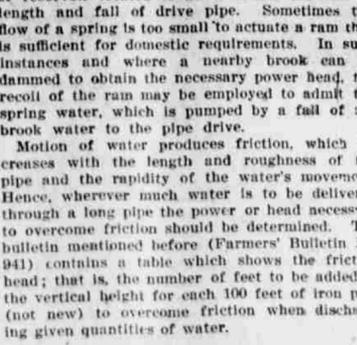
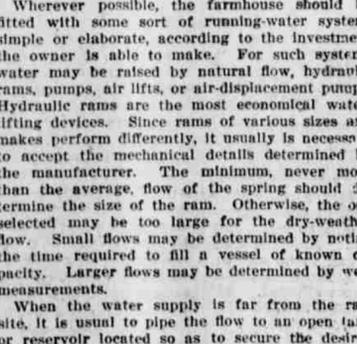
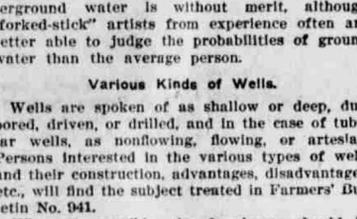
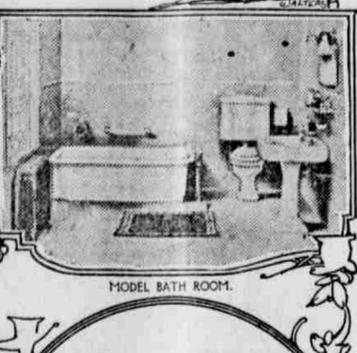
**Pure Water the Need.**

One of the first and obvious needs of American farms is pure water supply. From the standpoint of the housewife, second only in importance to purity, is the installation of a water system in the farm house that will save labor.

Continued pumping will not improve water in a well if the sources which feed it are permanently at fault. Wells cannot be located in all cases to be wholly free from pollution, but the greatest safeguards are clean ground, and as wide separations as possible from the probable channels of impure drainage.

Water for domestic use should be clean, lustrous, odorless, colorless, wholesome, soft, neither strongly acid nor alkaline, and its temperature for general farm purposes should be about 50 degrees. These characteristics, however, are never proof of purity, for a glass of water may possess them all and yet contain millions of disease-producing germs.

Ground water is the ideal supply for the farm. Any farmer who is about to have a deep well, and who is uncertain of the depth and quantity or quality of the water likely to be encountered, should describe fully the location and condition of his project to national or state geological authorities and ask for advice. The use of the willow, hazel, or peach stick for locating un-



SIMPLIFIED ELEVATION SHOWING SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND CESSPOOL. BATH ROOM OUTFIT ON 4-INCH STACK; SINK AND LAUNDRY TUB ON 2-INCH STACK SHOWING AIR PRESSURE SYSTEM WITH HOT AND COLD WATER RUNNING TO FIXTURES.

a pump cannot be placed so that the limiting suction lift will not be exceeded, it is necessary to lower the pump cylinder into the well, raising the water from the cylinder to the spout by the direct lift of the piston. Water can be pushed more easily than it can be pulled, hence, rather than resort to extreme suction lifts it is preferable to lower the cylinder to within 15 feet or less of the supply, or still better to submerge it.

Where water is discharged against pressure a force pump is necessary. A practical installation for the kitchen sink is a combined suction and force pump which will be found a great labor saver for the housewife.

**Deep-Well Pumps.**

Deep-well pumps are heavier and stronger than those described above. They may be of the lift or force type and the standard or working head is always directly over the well. The cylinder should be near (within 15 feet) or else below water level which pumping and drought may create. Submergence is the preferable arrangement. In all installations the size of the pumping cylinder must be determined from the size, depth, and yielding power of the well, the quantity of water required, and the available power. Deep wells and hand or windmill outfits take small cylinders.

Pumping by means of compressed air is very old, but the systems used prior to 1909 required the air supply to be turned on or shut off according to whether or not the water was needed. Based on a patent granted in that year, a two-cylinder air-displacement pump submerged in the water supply and controlled by the opening and closing of the faucet, was devised. The essential parts of installation, besides such a pump are an air compressor, storage tank, engine or motor—with air and water pipes, and minor attachments. The pump operates only when water is used, starting whenever a faucet is opened and continuing until all faucets are closed.

The chief advantage of air-displacement pumps is that water may be taken from ordinary depth or lateral distance, or from several sources, with one power outfit and delivered direct from the well to the faucet. The power plant may be located wherever convenient and as many pumps may be used as there are sources of water. Bath hard and soft water may be delivered by using two pumps and the necessary piping systems. Air-displacement pumps are not adapted at present to lifts much over 125 feet or to wells less than three inches in diameter, nor can they be used where more water is required than the well can supply within a specified period. Air pipes and air-displacement pumps must be tight and remain tight in service, and working parts must be kept in good order.

**Horsepower Needed.**

Water may be raised by hand, windmill, hydraulic rams, steam, hot air, gas, internal-combustion engines, or electric motors. Hand power is unsuited to large supplies or high lifts. Windmills are probably the most familiar type of mechanical power used, and often are arranged to start and stop automatically. Gasoline and oil engines are well adapted to farm pumping, and may be equipped to stop at any desired pressure in a supply tank. The use of electricity for pumping is increasing. The method is clean, quiet, and convenient, and starting or stopping a distant pump by throwing a switch may be practical wherever transmission lines are sufficiently near.

The theoretical horsepower needed to raise water is found by multiplying the gallons pumped in one minute by the total lift, in feet, including friction in both suction and discharge pipes, and then dividing the product by 4,000. The horsepower, as computed, should be multiplied by from two to four to overcome losses in pumping and still allow for a reserve of power. Ordinarily one to two horsepower engines are sufficient for farm pumps, but it is always safest to determine this point by computation.

An advantage to be derived from the well-installed farm water system often overlooked is the benefit it affords in the way of fire prevention. With relatively small expenditure, fixtures can be added to a pipe system, which give ready access to the water supply for fighting flames. In almost every case a fire can be easily put out if discovered at its early stage, providing there is fire-fighting apparatus near by, and all hands, even the children, are taught and drilled to use such apparatus coolly and skillfully.

**CONCRETE ON THE FARM.**

If there is any one thing more than another that has aided the farmer in making his farmstead more attractive, his live stock more comfortable and his farm more valuable, it is concrete on the farm. It is one of the most economical and suitable farm-building materials. In permanency it cannot be surpassed. In fact, it is unequalled in this respect. Concrete is also one of the biggest factors in making buildings rat and mouse proof. Needless to say, rats and mice have always been a constant menace to the farmers' grain bins and corncribs, but the widespread use of concrete on the farm has greatly reduced the damage done to stored grains.

Perhaps the greatest value of concrete, however, is the fact that it can be mixed by the farmer himself. Instead of having to depend upon expensive masons and carpenters he can employ his spare time in concrete construction, because concrete work is something that anyone can learn with a little practice.

**Watch Your Kidneys!**

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing backache, or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's. Ask Your Neighbor!

**An Iowa Case**

L. C. Stearnes, 406 Monroe St., Hamburg, Iowa, says: "Over-exertion and heavy lifting brought a strain on my back. Kidney trouble was the result and I suffered continually for several months. My back was so lame and sore I was unable to work. I tried different medicines but received only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills acted directly on my kidneys, giving quick relief. After I had taken one box I was able to go to work. My back no longer gave me any trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 66c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**A Warm Time Coming.**

Imp—"That new arrival wants something fir his nerves." Satan—"Tell him to have a smoke on me."

**Naturally.**

"How do you pay for your apartment?" "Oh, at flat rates."

**GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.**

Constipation invites other troubles which come speedily unless quickly checked and overcome by Green's August Flower which is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. It is a sovereign remedy used in many thousands of households all over the civilized world for more than half a century by those who have suffered with indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, sluggish liver, coming up of food, palpitation, constipation and other intestinal troubles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Try a bottle, take no substitute.—Adv.

**All Agreed.**

"I fear your parents don't cure for me. You father said he would mop up the floor with me."

"And what did mother say?" "Said she was glad to see him for once evince a willingness to assist in the house cleaning."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.**

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken straggled, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

**A Telephone Tale.**

Lady Limerick, whose work as a voluntary organizer of free buffets for soldiers and sailors is so widely known, tells this story about a young girl war worker from the country.

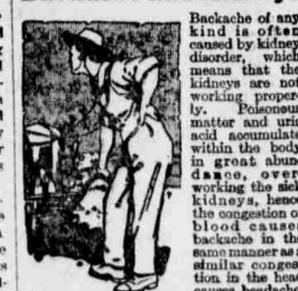
What mystified her most, says Lady Limerick, was our telephone, with which instrument she had had no previous acquaintance. However, after making careful observations, she decided that she knew what to do, and when the next ring came she was ready to answer it.

"Hallo!" came from the receiver. "Hallo!" answered the girl.

"Who is speaking?" asked the voice at the other end.

"How should I know?" asked the girl sharply. "I can't see you."—Pearson's Weekly.

**Backache and Kidneys**



Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys, hence the congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar congestion in the head causes headache.

You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags under the lids, and lack ambition to do things.

The latest and most effective means of overcoming this trouble, is to eat sparingly of meat, drink plenty of water between meals and take a single Anurie tablet before each meal for a while.

Simply ask your druggist for Anurie (anti-uric acid) if you aren't feeling up to the standard. If you have lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, begin immediately this treatment with Anurie.

The physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., have thoroughly tested this prescription and have been with one accord successful in eradicating these troubles.

Patients having once used Anurie at the institution have repeatedly sent back for more. Such a demand has been created that Doctor Pierce decided to put Anurie in the drug stores of this country, in a ready-to-use form.

Omaha, Neb.—"I ached all over and felt so badly that I could not sleep at night, my bladder seemed weak, gave me considerable trouble, and caused stinging sensations. I read an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's Anurie (anti-uric acid) and purchased a bottle. It was only a few days before I felt wonderfully relieved, and all the soreness left me. I am glad to endorse such a worthy medicine and always shall recommend it."—MRS. W. C. ZESCHMAN, 1832 N. 17th St.